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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON

Friday, May 1, 1931

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

Dairy Interview: MILK AS RELATED TO NATIONAL CHILD HEALTH DAY.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, May first of this year has been designated as National Child Health Day. Good food, as you perhaps know, plays an important part in the development of a child, and -- MILK is universally recognized as the MOST ESSENTIAL part of the diet of every normal child. Therefore, Your Washington Farm Reporter's discussion of MILK AS RELATED TO NATIONAL CHILD HEALTH DAY is very appropriate coming as it does on the first day of May. All right, Mr. Reporter, you're on the air.

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Folks, I want to talk to you for a little while today about the most valuable thing in the United States -- CHILDREN.

The young children of today are bound to be the men and women of tomorrow, and it's up to all of us to see that these little people receive proper food, and care, especially in early childhood.

Child health is no longer a topic only for the family fireside. It has become a matter of national importance, and has attracted the attention of every clear-thinking person -- up to and including the President of the United States. On November 19, 1930, President Hoover personally opened the WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILD HEALTH AND PROTECTION.

Child health has become such an important part of child development that we have set aside one day in the year as CHILD HEALTH DAY. The first child health day was observed on May Day, 1923. In 1929 the President of the United States approved a joint resolution of Congress which officially designated the first day of May as National Child Health Day, and that's why I'm bringing the matter to your attention today -- the first day of May.

Naturally, a great many child-health subjects were discussed at the White House Conference last fall. However, I believe I'm safe in saying that child food occupied the limelight a great deal during the conference, and I know I'm safe in saying that MILK is universally recognized as the MOST ESSENTIAL part of the diet of every normal child.

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The object of this National Child Health Day is to bring the matter of child health to the attention of parents and others responsible for the rearing of children, so that they can take these little tots, and children of pre-school ages, to the childrens' clinics, and have them checked and double-checked. Sometimes these child-health examinations reveal defects that can be corrected early in life and before they make permanent inroads on the system.

I might say here that in addition to being Your Washington Farm Reporter, I'm also the father of two children -- a boy of 8, and a girl 4 -- and I can truthfully testify that child health is a mighty important part of child development, and I know from experience, and from some yawning holes in my bank account, that it pays to catch children's troubles very early and before they have made much headway.

As I said a moment ago, food occupies an important place in the development of the child, and MILK is recognized as one of the most valuable of all foods, especially for growing children. According to reports of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, milk is an almost complete food. It contains proteins of high quality, carbohydrates in the form of lactose, minerals, fat, and fluid, and is abundantly supplied with vitamins. Ordinary milk is slightly deficient in iron, and outside of that it is perhaps the most complete food known.

Milk is especially rich in calcium, and since all cereals, meats, eggs, roots, tubers, and fruits are deficient in this necessary element, the value of milk as a calcium provider is very apparent. Children must consume liberal quantities of milk every day to obtain sufficient calcium for body needs. In fact, the White House Conference report states that every normal child needs at least one quart of milk a day.

The fat of milk is especially important, because it is one of the VERY FEW food fats containing vitamin A. Milk fats also contain small amounts of vitamins D and E, while the non-fat portion of milk is well supplied with vitamin G, and raw milk contains vitamin C. In other words, milk contains practically all of the vitamin elements we hear so much about today.

The facts you have been listening to came from the report of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Now I want you to listen to a few remarks on this subject from Mr. O. E. Reed, chief of the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry.

"Milk," says Mr. Reed, "is an important part of the diet of every growing child." Mr. Reed, by the way, is the father of three children, and is therefore talking from experience when discussing milk as a food for children.

I asked Mr. Reed about the per-capita consumption of milk in this country, and he replied that it was slowly increasing, but is still far short of what health authorities say it ought to be. In 1921 the per-capita consumption was about 49 gallons a person. This had risen to about 55 gallons in 1926. Roughly speaking, that's an average of about a pint of milk a day for

every person, whereas the White House Conference report says it ought to be at least one quart, or approximately double the present average.

Milk consumption in Finland averages nearly 8¹/₄ gallons per person, while in Switzerland and Sweden the per-capita consumption is approximately 70 gallons per person.

An investment in pure milk is an investment in child health and development.

Milk and other dairy products are now available in some form in nearly every town and hamlet in the United States. Milk is one of the best of foods, especially for children, and every normal child needs about a quart a day. Are your children getting their daily allowance of milk?

And now here's an item from the White House Conference report that will be of interest to the men and women who milk the cows. It says, "There seems to be no question but that milk can be produced at a lower cost by employing the scientific methods developed by modern agricultural research. Since there is a direct relation between production per cow and income, the dairyman who uses modern methods in the elimination of low-producing cows derives the greatest income from his operations."

And now folks, I've given this talk today on milk and its relation to child health, not to boost the dairy industry, but to call your attention to the fact that this is National Child Health Day, and to remind you that milk is Nature's food for children. I now leave the matter in your hands and close with this question: Does your child get enough milk?

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, you have been listening to Station _____ broadcast one of the Washington Farm Reporter programs. This program comes to you from this station in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. You may have a copy of this program by writing the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. Ask for the Farm Reporter program of May 1, 1931.

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DO hereby certify that
[Name] is a citizen of the United States of America
and is entitled to the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Witness my hand and seal of office this [Date] day of [Month], 19[Year].

Attest:
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★ MAY 4 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Monday, May 4, 1931

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YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes

ANNOUNCEMENT: Your Farm Reporter at Washington has visited the horticultural scientists of the Federal Department of Agriculture in preparation for his first report to you this week. He has come away with a cargo of information, so he says. What's the first item, Mr. Reporter?

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Well, I had in mind that strawberry growers will soon be trying to solve the problem of whether to renovate the old beds or plow them under and plant new ones. For growers in many sections this is proving a profitable strawberry season, and they dislike the thought of plowing under the old plantings. It looks too much like plowing under real money.

So I went to Mr. W. R. Beattie, extension horticulturist for the Department of Agriculture and put the question to him. "Mr. Beattie," said I, "would it pay to renew strawberry beds as soon as the picking season is over and keep them for another year?"

"You know the answer," said Mr. Beattie. "The answer you always get from research men. 'That depends.' The answer to your question depends on local conditions --- the variety of strawberry --- and the prevalence of weeds, such as clover, chickweed, and crab grass in the beds.

"But if you do decide to renovate the beds, first mow off the tops --- especially where you're using the matted row system of growing. Then clean the bed out. Remove surplus plants. Then cultivate the soil between the rows. In some parts of the country where the growing season is long --- Delaware and southern Maryland, for example --- the growers don't cut the foliage until some time in August. But growers in the North mow the tops and renovate the beds as soon as possible after the berries are through bearing."

How about burning the beds over? I wanted to know.

"Dangerous," Mr. Beattie told me. "Dangerous --- unless you do it right. But it has been done successfully. Here are the directions given by George M. Darrow, the strawberry specialist in the Department. First, mow the tops of the strawberry plants. Then rake the dry foliage and the mulch to the tops of the rows and when the wind is blowing rather strongly in the direction in which the rows run, start the fire to the windward side so that the bed will burn over quickly enough so that the plants aren't hurt by the heat.

"When you get this done, you'll want to thin the plants. You can do this with a hoe. But some growers narrow the rows with a plow, and then run a cultivator crosswise of the rows to break out the extra plants. Sometimes they plow up the greater part of the row and allow a new row to form.

"You may want to fertilize the beds to complete your renovation work. But don't overdo it. Apply a small quantity of fertilizer. Say, not more than 600 pounds to the acre. Strawberry growers are tending to fertilize on the LEAN side these days. That is, they're not OVER fertilizing.

"You'll find," concluded Mr. Beattie, "further instructions for all this work in a Department of Agriculture publication. (for western stations) It is Farmers' Bulletin 1027-F called "Strawberry Culture in the West." (for Eastern stations) It is Farmers' Bulletin 1028-F, called "Strawberry Culture in the East." (for South Atlantic and Gulf Coast stations) It is Farmers' Bulletin 1026-F, "Strawberry Culture in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast Regions."

From then on my talk with Mr. Beattie was a sort of rapid fire of questions and answers. I started in with a query on the best fertilizer for lawns. Mr. Beattie's favorite, so he told me, is equal parts by weight of bone meal and cottonseed meal for a spring fertilizer. He applies this at the rate of three to five pounds for each 100 square feet of lawn. Then, he often applies a little nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia at intervals of a month or six weeks during the Summer, say from now on until the first of September. He puts on about one pound to each 500 square feet of lawn at each application and waters it in.

From lawns I turned back to gardens with a question on whether it would pay to stake and prune tomatoes grown for sale at a roadside market.

"In general," he answered, "and where you have a special market, it'll pay to stake and prune the early tomato crop. It doesn't usually pay to stake and prune the late tomatoes, though. If you want more information on growing tomatoes, why not send for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 1338-F, called 'Tomatoes as a Truck Crop.'?"

Then I explained to Mr. Beattie that I know a gardener who has planted a thousand hills of muskmelons. He says that if he can grow melons that have good flavor, he can sell 'em at fancy prices on his roadside market. He wants a few pointers on how to put the flavor in 'em.

"Let's begin with the varieties of muskmelons," Mr. Beattie answered that one. "Your friend has some seed already in the ground. But it isn't TOO late to try some more.

"Now, as a rule, I wouldn't recommend planting more than two varieties. But your friend might not find it a bad idea to try four or five varieties this year, just to see how they come out. The NETTED MEL (commonly called ROCKY FORD) FOLLOCK 10-25, HEARTS OF GOLD, HALE'S BEST, TIP TOP, and SWEET AIR, or KNIGHT muskmelon varieties are all good. The choice will depend on where your friend lives, on what kind of melon he wants to grow, and on what his customers want. Now adays, few people want a purely green-fleshed

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melon. They want a salmon-tinted or a yellow-or salmon-fleshed melon."

I explained to Mr. Beattie that my friend when he planted the seed worked a little manure into each hill, and also a small handful of commercial fertilizer of a 5-10-6 formula.

"That's good for a starter," Mr. Beattie gave the system his blessing, "Later --- when the plants have a good start --- give them a side dressing of that same fertilizer mixture. As soon as the plants come up, some growers put about a teaspoonful of NITRATE of SODA around each hill---keeping it 5 or 6 inches from the young plants. The most successful growers make a second or third application of fertilizer when the vines are about 3 feet long.

"Tell your friend to thin the plants to not more than three to each hill, " Mr. Beattie continued, "Many growers leave 4 or 5 plants in each hill in the beginning and then thin down to three plants. Where the plants grow closely together, thin out, so there'll be as much space between them as possible. In the Eastern United States where the striped and spotted cucumber beetles are hard on young melon plants --- it pays to leave plenty of plants until after the beetles are checked. You can see the reason for that --- it's just insurance. But you can control these beetles by spraying the plants with BORDEAUX MIXTURE to which ARSENATE OF LEAD has been added in the proportion of one ounce of the dry arsenate to 3 gallons of BORDEAUX. Or, you can dust with a mixture of a pound of DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD and three pounds of AIR-SLAKED or POWDERED LIME. Put the mixture into a cheesecloth bag and shake it lightly over the plants.

My thirst for knowledge still held on, and I quizzed Mr. Beattie on controlling diseases of muskmelons.

"Bordeaux mixture does it," was his recommendation. "Use the standard formula --- 4 pounds bluestone, 4 pounds stone lime, 50 gallons water. You, or your friend, know how to mix it. Use high pressure on your pump, and cover every particle of the melon foliage and vines with an even misty spray.

"How often?" I put in.

"Every 10 days or 2 weeks in clear, dry weather, or every week when the weather is hot and the air is moist. Weary not in well doing with the Bordeaux, because it's impossible to produce a delicious, sweet muskmelon on a diseased vine. The spray keeps leaf diseases away --- but you must start in time and keep everlastingly at it."

"Would you prune or cut back the vines during the growing season?" I asked.

"Oh, I don't know as I would," Mr. Beattie said. "Experiments carried on by the Illinois and New Hampshire stations show that there's little to be gained by pinching or heading back muskmelon vines under ordinary conditions. Of course, if you cut down the number of melons on one vine, the ones that remain will be larger. But most varieties produce melons too big for the best marketing purposes, anyhow. I'd say that thinning the melons on the vine would be a loss rather than a gain.

"And if your friend is going in for muskmelon growing," Mr. Beattie concluded, "He may as well add to his bulletin library Farmers' Bulletin 1468-F. It's called MUSKMELONS."

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ANNOUNCEMENT: The Department of Agriculture Farm Reporter mentioned four bulletins in his talk today. They are (ANNOUNCER: Select strawberry bulletin for your locality) (Western) Farmers' Bulletin 1027-F, STRAWBERRY CULTURE IN THE WEST; (Eastern) Farmers' Bulletin 1028-F, STRAWBERRY CULTURE IN THE EAST; (South Atlantic and Gulf Coast) Farmers' Bulletin 1026-F, STRAWBERRY CULTURE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST REGIONS; Farmers' Bulletin 1338-F, TOMATOES AS A TRUCK CROP; and Farmers' Bulletin 1468-F, MUSKMELONS. Write Station _____ for free copies.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the plans for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country. It gives a detailed account of the various sources of income and the expenditure incurred. It also gives a summary of the financial results and the plans for the future.

★ MAY 4 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON

Wednesday, May 6, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

Poultry Interview: RAISING TURKEYS IN 1931.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Your Washington Farm Reporter turns to-day from chickens to turkey raising. He's just had an interview with Mr. A. R. Lee, poultry specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture on RAISING TURKEYS IN 1931. All right, Mr. Reporter, tell us some of the things you found out in this turkey interview with Mr. Lee.

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Well, for one thing, I found out that there were fewer turkeys marketed in 1930 than in 1929. Apparently there were plenty of turkeys produced in 1930, but just exactly where they all went, nobody seems to know---unless you turkey raisers ate 'em up.

Another thing I found out is that we have fewer turkeys in storage now than we had at this time a year ago. To be exact, there are less than one-half as many turkeys in storage now than at this time last year. That fact is all the more significant when I tell you that last year's storage holdings were about equal to the average holdings of the past five years.

Turkey prices are not so bad either. When compared to poultry prices and the prices of other farm products, turkey prices are at least fair, and might even be described as good. So, according to Mr. Lee, the turkey outlook for 1931 is considered favorable. However, Mr. Lee warns that it would certainly be very unwise to jump in and overproduce this year just because the situation looks favorable now. As a general rule, it's more profitable to produce an average number of high-quality every year rather than to try to make a "killing" by overproducing when the outlook appears favorable. Why not keep it favorable by regulating the production by the demand? Well, so much for the 1931 outlook---now let's get down to raising turkeys.

Mr. Lee, poultry specialist of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry says that SANITATION is the foundation stone in the production of profitable turkeys. When I was a little boy one of my regular farm jobs was to follow the turkeys to the woods in the morning and find out where the hens made their nests. To me that was mighty important, but I recall that we lost a great many young turkeys, and I'm inclined to agree with Mr. Lee that sanitation is an important factor that must be considered in the raising of young turkeys. For instance, I recall that turkey raising on our farm was carried on as a sort of side line, and for that reason our turkey equipment was not very elaborate---just enough to

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raise from 25 to 100 turkeys depending on what luck we had. And when I say luck, that expresses it, because we didn't know very much about precautionary measures in those days.

Until a few years ago turkey raisers thought it necessary to have a large expanse of outdoor range in order to raise turkeys. According to Mr. Lee, turkeys can be raised in yards just as well as on an open range if modern, sanitary methods are followed, but he warns that sanitation is important regardless of the method of raising.

When I was a boy we used to move the setting turkey hen from her nest in the woods to a prepared nest in the turkey yard. This operation took place after dark. If I arrived in the neighborhood of the nest too early in the evening, I spent the time cutting my sweetheart's initials on beech trees until it was dark enough to start maneuvering around the old turkey hen. However, times have changed our system of raising turkeys. Artificial incubation is now widely used on most of the commercial turkey farms and is increasing even on the average farm.

Young turkeys are commonly called "poults". The poults need the most careful attention, for best results regardless of whether you get them from a hatchery, or hatch them under a turkey hen.

According to Mr. Lee, young poults need clean quarters and clean ground. He says that it's a pretty generally known fact to-day that many of the most troublesome turkey diseases are spread through contaminated soil. If you are raising turkeys under confinement or in small yards, he suggests that these yards be divided and the flock rotate from one yard to another in such a manner as to allow the turkeys to be on clean, fresh soil all the time. Under a system of this kind one yard can be plowed or spaded while the other is in use. This arrangement is also beneficial in preventing young poults from picking up droppings, and that's mighty important too.

Until a few years ago chickens and turkeys were permitted to run together on many farms. But the modern grower knows that this is a bad practice---especially hard on profits. Chickens harbor a deadly turkey disease known as "blackhead," and while this disease does not cause much loss in chickens---it means death to young turkeys. Therefore, for best results, keep the chickens and young turkeys separate. Not only that, but keep young turkeys away from any land on which poultry manure has been spread during the past two years.

Of course, I know it's hard to keep chickens and turkeys separated on general farms where both are allowed to range over the fields and while under such conditions nature helps to keep the soil clean, it pays to at least provide separate feeding and housing quarters.

As you listeners doubtless remember, last summer was a dry summer throughout a great portion of the country. That condition was unfavorable to parasites so that they made very little trouble for turkeys. But, if this coming summer should be a wet summer---look out for parasites, because they love wet, damp weather, and moist conditions, and when they meet with favorable weather they often make it hard for the little poults struggling along trying to grow feathers and put on weight. You may have gotten away from parasitic troubles last year because Old

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be carefully documented to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes recording dates, amounts, and the nature of the transactions.

Secondly, the document highlights the need for regular reconciliation. By comparing the internal records with external statements, discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This process helps in maintaining the accuracy of the accounts and prevents any potential errors from accumulating.

Furthermore, the document stresses the importance of transparency and accountability. All transactions should be clearly labeled and categorized, making it easy for anyone reviewing the records to understand the flow of funds. This level of transparency is crucial for building trust and ensuring that the financial management is sound.

In addition, the document mentions the importance of keeping records for a sufficient period. This allows for historical analysis and provides a clear audit trail. It also ensures that all necessary information is available for tax purposes and other regulatory requirements.

Finally, the document concludes by stating that good record-keeping is not just a legal obligation but also a best practice for any organization. It helps in making informed decisions, identifying trends, and ensuring the long-term financial health of the entity.

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Mother Nature was protecting your turkey crop with dry weather----but Mr. Lee warns you not to get careless this year as a result of last year's success----because you might not get away with it again. Sanitation and sanitary precautions are still important in the successful production of profitable turkeys.

Many flocks of young poults are being raised to-day by keeping them confined until the poults are from 8 to 10 weeks old and then turning them on a clean range. This period of artificial rearing gives them a good start, and that's mighty important in the life of a young turkey.

Mr. Lee believes that turkey rations are better than they used to be. As a rule, turkey rations of to-day contain more mash than they formerly did. He says that excellent results are now being obtained by feeding young turkeys an ALL_MASH ration until they are from 12 to 16 weeks old and then changing to a ration of mash and whole grain.

The Bronze has always been the outstanding turkey breed in this country, and is still the most popular breed. It's the largest of all the turkeys-----young Bronze toms often weighting from 25 to 30 pounds. However, there is a noticeable and increasing interest in the medium-sized breeds, especially the Narragansetts and the White Holland.

As I was saying farewell to Mr. Lee he handed me a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1409-F, entitled "TURKEY RAISING." If you are a new beginner in the turkey business, if you were unsuccessful with your turkeys last year, or if you want to refresh your memory on turkey-growing practices, let me suggest that you write Station_____for a copy of this valuable turkey bulletin. Of course, it's free, and a request will bring it to your mail box.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, you have been listening to one of the Washington Farm Reporter programs broadcast from Station_____. Write this station or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., if you want a free copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1409-F, entitled "TURKEY RAISING."

★ APR 21 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

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YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON

Friday, May 8, 1931.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

Livestock Interview: WAYS TO SAVE YOUNG LIVESTOCK.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Station _____ presents one of the regular Washington Farm Reporter programs broadcast in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. "WAYS TO SAVE YOUNG LIVESTOCK," is the subject for this occasion, and Your Reporter will now report.

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Well folks, I want to talk to you for a little while to-day about saving young animals. According to my calendar this is the eighth of May and there are already millions of young calves, colts, chickens, pigs, lambs, and so on, enjoying their first springtime. Many other baby animals will follow as the season advances until thousands of green pastures become the playgrounds for these healthy young animals. Some of these younger animals will be used to replace older ones in the breeding and production herds while others will be used to increase, we hope, our bank accounts. Just how much that increase will be depends, among other things, on what kind of care and treatment these young animals receive from the time they come into the world until they are big enough and strong enough to take care of themselves.

Before birth a young animal is fairly well protected from shock, injury, and infection. It has practically a uniform temperature, and under normal conditions has an adequate and suitable supply of nourishment. But when a young animal is born into the world it is at once surrounded with dangers. Infectious organisms, extremes of temperature with wind, rain, snow, and hail; the possibilities of inadequate or improper foods; underfeeding or overfeeding; and actual poisons of various sorts are only a few of the troubles waiting to attack these young animals.

I was talking with Mr. D. S. Burch the other day about cutting down the losses of young animals by protecting them from these various dangers, thereby giving them a better opportunity to grow and develop into more profitable individuals. Mr. Burch, by the way, is assistant to Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. He has 6 old proverbs that he likes to use when talking about raising young livestock. His first proverb is:

Journal of Management Studies, 1987, 20(6), 631-641.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Mr. Burch adapts that to the livestock field by saying that an ounce of sanitation is worth a pound of medicine in raising young animals. In other words, it's better business to prevent a disease from getting into young animals than to try to cure it after it has become thoroughly entrenched. Prevention, therefore, is the slogan for livestock producers to have in mind when thinking about the control of parasites and diseases of young animals.

His second proverb runs like this:

"A stitch in time saves nine."

When we think of stitching, most of us think of mending something, and that's why Mr. Burch likes that old proverb. He says that if a farmer has been losing a great many young animals before they reach maturity and the market, that it's time for him to mend his ways and drop in a few stitches in the raising of young livestock that will make it unnecessary for him to do a lot of mending and doctoring later on.

I asked Mr. Burch for his third proverb, and he replied,

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

When we apply that old proverb to the raising of young animals we find that it fills the bill admirably. For instance, many of you listeners doubtless have young animals on your farms at this time. Are you making an effort to raise all of those young individuals to profitable maturity? That, you know, is the sensible and the economical thing to do. You already have the young animals -- you have them in hand, and in that case they are worth more than imaginary individuals yet unborn. It's a case of taking care of and making the most of what you know you have instead of gambling on the future.

The old proverb that takes fourth place in Mr. Burch's list runs like this:

"A rolling stone gathers no moss."

However, Mr. Burch says that a rolling stone often gets mighty slick and becomes thin from wear and tear. The livestock raiser who pays no attention to the control of parasites and diseases of young animals on his place may be able to market a large percentage of the original baby animals but some of them, due to various diseases and parasites, may be mighty thin and worn when they reach the market. The rolling stone not only gathers no moss, but it's apt to get scars and scratches that will mark it for a long time. The young animal that is not protected from parasites and diseases may reach the stock market, but it may be "docked" before the total is added and the check written. That, my livestock friends, is what counts in the end, and young, healthy animals that are protected as much as possible from diseases and parasites, nearly always turn in a bigger check than those allowed to grow up

in the "root-hog-or-die," fashion. In other words, it pays in dollars and cents to keep parasites and diseases out of young livestock, and to give them a fair chance to grow and develop into profitable individuals.

Mr. Burch's fifth proverb is:

"Molasses catches more flies than vinegar."

I had to ask for an explanation of this old proverb. According to Mr. Burch's way of thinking it pays to be gentle and kind in dealing with young animals. They like kind treatment and respond to it better than they do to abuse and neglect. A young colt, a young calf, a young pig, or even a baby chick will make better gains when provided with ample feed of the proper kind and given at least some protection from the weather, especially when the weather is uncomfortable as spring weather sometimes is. Now, if you think enough of your young animals to deal gently and kindly with them the chances are that you think enough of them to offer them at least some protection from parasites and diseases.

The sixth and last proverb is one that you all know.

"Strike while the iron is hot."

May is just eight days old and there is plenty of time to get in a lot of good disease-prevention work. Get the animals onto clean pastures, burn and destroy old rubbish around the barn that might be harboring parasites and other troublemakers. Practice sanitation in all your operations with livestock, but especially young livestock. If you don't act now and get in preventive and precautionary measures while the animals are young -- it may be too late for best results after a while. Perhaps you've heard the story about the stuttering blacksmith who was holding a piece of hot iron on an anvil and motioning to a new helper to hit it while it was hot. After much delay the new helper finally understood and said, "Oh, you want me to hit it?" "No," said the blacksmith, "it's too late now, the iron is cold."

If you want to strike this problem of controlling diseases and parasites of young livestock while the iron is hot, write to-day to either this station or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., and ask for a free copy of Leaflet No. 1-L, entitled "WAYS TO SAVE YOUNG LIVESTOCK." This leaflet says among other things that the threat against an animal's life is greatest at birth or shortly afterwards, and that it pays to keep young animals by themselves or with their mothers, and that it certainly pays to keep young animals away from older animals. This leaflet recommends the swine-sanitation or the modified swine-sanitation system. It suggests that young animals be given a safe, dry hillside pasture, and not a low wet pasture, and that chicks be kept away from turkeys. The Department's livestock specialists also discourage overstocking, and say that unthriftiness in young livestock is usually traceable to poor breeding, poor feeding, or parasites, or combinations of these causes.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This closes the Farm Reporter program broadcast from Station _____ in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture. Write this station or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., if you want a free copy of Leaflet No. 1-L, entitled "WAYS TO SAVE YOUNG LIVESTOCK."

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★ MAY 11 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Monday, May 11, 1931.

YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

Crops and Soils Interview No. 19: Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Are you ready, Mr. Reporter? Ladies and gentlemen! Station _____ joins with the United States Department of Agriculture in again presenting your farm reporter at Washington. Today, he has a report of especial interest to growers and shippers of fruits and vegetables in inter-state commerce. Well, Mr. Reporter?

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When the shipper and the dealer can meet face to face, they can usually iron out any differences that may come up between them, without much trouble. If they can't, it is generally their own fault.

However, nowadays as Mr. F. G. Robb of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been pointing out to me, a large part of our fresh fruit and vegetables are sold "sight unseen" as it were.

When a grower in California ships to a receiver in New York, or one in Florida forwards truck to a buyer in Minnesota, it is natural that disputes as to the condition of perishable stuff will come up. Misunderstandings will arise. Then too, Mr. Robb says, we are forced by the facts to admit that all dealers are not angels. Neither have all car-lot shippers yet begun to sprout wings. Some shippers are still not above putting the best stuff in the door of the car, and some buyers are too prone to reject shipments for flimsy reasons when the market is dull.

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, of course, was designed to weed such tricksters out of inter-state trade in fresh fruits and vegetables. As you probably know, that Act requires all commission merchants, and dealers, and brokers handling fresh produce in car lots in inter-state commerce to take out licenses. The licenses can be revoked where dealers are found guilty of unfair and fraudulent practices.

Of course, you know, in a large percentage of cases, it isn't a question of one party trying to beat the other. More often it is an honest difference of opinion, or a misunderstanding arising over what happens to the stuff in transit.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the project. It is noted that the project is progressing well and that the results are satisfactory. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the project. It is noted that the project is progressing well and that the results are satisfactory.

2. The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the project. It is noted that the project is progressing well and that the results are satisfactory. The fourth part of the report deals with the specific details of the project. It is noted that the project is progressing well and that the results are satisfactory.

3. The fifth part of the report deals with the specific details of the project. It is noted that the project is progressing well and that the results are satisfactory. The sixth part of the report deals with the specific details of the project. It is noted that the project is progressing well and that the results are satisfactory.

4. The seventh part of the report deals with the specific details of the project. It is noted that the project is progressing well and that the results are satisfactory. The eighth part of the report deals with the specific details of the project. It is noted that the project is progressing well and that the results are satisfactory.

5. The ninth part of the report deals with the specific details of the project. It is noted that the project is progressing well and that the results are satisfactory. The tenth part of the report deals with the specific details of the project. It is noted that the project is progressing well and that the results are satisfactory.

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Failures of refrigeration, or delays en route, or faulty packing sometimes cause damage. Sometimes the stuff is in good shape when it is put in the cars but in bad shape when it reaches its destination. Such cases naturally bring up the question of who's to blame. Some perishable vegetables have various diseases and are subject to various kinds of damage which they get in the field, and other kinds they develop in the car. Where the trouble originated is often a question in these disputes, and that is where the government inspectors, trained to recognize and diagnose the different kinds of damage, come in.

Too often, however, dealers have ordered perishable fruits or vegetables, and when the stuff reached the destination the market would be down, and dealers would squirm out of their contracts and reject the shipments on the claim that the goods were not up to specification. That is one of the big things this Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act was designed to stop.

Under this Act, it is unlawful for any commission merchant, dealer or broker to reject or fail to deliver according to the terms of the contract without reasonable cause. If the shipper feels he has reason to suspect the dealer of rejecting a shipment without good cause, he can make complaint to the United States Agricultural Department. The Department's men will investigate, and if they find the merchant has been guilty of unfair practices, the Secretary of Agriculture may order him to make good or even take his license away.

And the Perishable Agricultural Commodities law also forbids the commission man to discard, or dump, or destroy the stuff he gets to sell on commission. He must also keep accounts and records straight, and account truly and promptly for the stuff he sells.

Well, I guess we can all realize how that law protects the innocent and penalizes the guilty party in inter-state transactions in fruits and vegetables.

And as cooperative associations which market the products of their members either direct or through agents are considered dealers and must take out licenses you co-op members have a direct interest in the working of this law.

However, Mr. Robb told me some of the advantages of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act to growers and shippers who may never be directly involved in any specific case.

In the first place, he said, it is causing shippers, who are in many cases, also the growers to pay more attention to standardization of their products.

Many of the disputes over shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables come up on account of ship-shod terms used in the contracts. For instance, if the contract calls for "good" potatoes, there is plenty of room left for argument as to what is meant by "good potatoes." The shipper may have one idea, and the dealer another. But when the stuff is sold on government grades the

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specifications are clear and definite, and it is easy to determine whether or not it meets the specifications for that grade.

More and more shippers are coming to see it is poor business to make a contract which is not specific. Mr. Robb says he can't urge too strongly that all shippers use U. S. standard grades instead of courting trouble with vague terms of doubtful meaning, which more often than not lead to disputes and losses.

Another advantage from the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act is the effect it has in reducing wild speculation. As Mr. Robb explains, under this law, the dealer orders what he thinks he can sell, and takes what he orders. Before, dealers would speculate on the chance of a big demand and order many car-lots of perishables. Then if the market was dull, he would often reject these cars. Rejected cars never sell up to market price, because they are always under suspicion no matter how good they really are. The result used to be that the rejected car-lots would be thrown on the market at low prices and bring the market price down lower than there was any real reason for it to be. In other words, all shippers and dealers suffered.

Another result of the Act has been the assurance it gives of correct accounting for sales. It has made all dealers and brokers and commission men more careful to pay for what they get and make settlements promptly, not only in specific cases, but as a general rule.

Then, as we have said, it is tending to eliminate the speculative and crooked dealers who have been parasites on the fresh fruits and vegetables trade.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: Your Farm Reporter at Washington has just reported to you a few of the benefits from the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act as outlined by Mr. F. G. Robb. Anyone desiring any further information on this subject should write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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★ MAY 11 1931

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Wednesday, May 13, 1931.

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YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

All Regions.

HATCHERY REPORTS FOR THE EARLY PART OF 1931.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, we now present the regular Washington Farm Reporter program broadcast from this Station in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The Reporter's subject for this occasion is POULTRY, and the discussion hinges around HATCHERY REPORTS FOR THE EARLY PART OF 1931. All right, Mr. Reporter.

---ooOoo---

Early last Sunday morning I piled the family in the old buzz wagon, put my foot on the starter, drove right out of the Capital City of Washington and over into the famous and beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The Shenandoah Valley, as you know, is one of the great apple producing sections of this country, and the millions of apple trees in that historic valley present a wonderful and never-to-be forgotten sight at blossom time.

Well, we saw the blossoms, thoroughly enjoyed the sight, and incidentally observed a number of other interesting things. For instance, we didn't see as many baby chicks as one would ordinarily see on a 150-mile trip through a progressive and diversified agricultural region. I thought perhaps there might be a reason for this, so on my return to Washington I conferred with Mr. B. H. Bennett, poultry marketing specialist of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Yes," said Mr. Bennett, "there is a reason--perhaps two reasons."

"Now," I said, "that's interesting---what are they?"

"Well," he continued, after a little reflection, "I think the decreased hatchings in the early part of 1931 is a compliment to the good business judgment of the poultry raisers in this country."

"What do you mean?" I questioned.

"Just this," he replied. "Every poultry raiser knows that we hatched too many chicks in the early part of 1930. That, plus a favorable laying winter, and the economic condition of the country, has made it unnecessary for poultry raisers to buy new pocketbooks. As a result of these conditions many poultrymen have definitely decided to decrease the extent of their operations in the spring of 1931. That's the first reason, and it indicates

that poultrymen are going to try to work out their own salvation by curtailing production until the demand gets within at least shouting distance of the supply. That's good executive judgment, and poultrymen are to be commended for taking such a constructive step in solving their own problem."

A great many poultrymen were slow in making up their mind whether to increase operations this spring, decrease, or stay in the middle of the road. That's the second reason that Mr. Bennett gave for decreased hatchings during the early part of 1931.

"Mr. Bennett," I questioned, "have you compared the figures of the 1930 hatching season with those of the 1931 season?"

"Yes," he said, "for the early part of the seasons. For instance, a report shows that 763 commercial hatcheries with a combined capacity of 54,000,000 eggs, set 8,000,000 eggs in January, 1931, as compared with 14,000,000 eggs in January of 1930. Another report shows that 748 commercial hatcheries set 22,000,000 eggs in February of 1931 as compared with 32,000,000 in February of 1930. On February 1, 1931 these commercial hatcheries had 13,000,000 chicks booked for delivery in February, or later, compared with a booking of 23,000,000 on the same date in 1930. On March 1, bookings of 1931 showed 14,000,000 as against 27,000,000 for May 1, 1930. In other words, commercial hatchings were greatly decreased during the early part of 1931 when compared to hatchings during the early part of 1930."

Of course, commercial hatcheries don't hatch all the chicks produced in this country. Not at all. I understand that the old setting hen is still responsible for something like 40 per cent of the total chick output. However, the decrease in commercial hatchings during the early part of this year is an index to the careful consideration poultrymen are giving to flock expansion. Mr. Bennett points out that it's quite possible that some poultrymen will jump in at the latter part of the chick season and try to expand their flocks beyond the capacity of their equipment.

According to his way of thinking, poultrymen who follow this practice will not get very far from ^abusiness standpoint. Late chicks are often inferior, and are not always a bargain even at any price. Late hatched chicks, as a rule, do not mature in time for profitable fall and winter egg production. Therefore, poultrymen who are not in a position to expand their flocks, and who have not already made expansion plans, are perhaps just as well off. That's one side of the story.

Looking at the poultry situation from the other side of the fence, Mr. Bennett believes that some poultrymen have unquestionably curtailed their operations a little closer than is really necessary. For instance, he says there is no good reason for cutting your replacement program half into when you have ample equipment and are fully prepared to handle a normal expansion program. Old birds, you know, must be replaced by younger birds, and in order to make this replacement, it's necessary to hatch the chicks or buy replacement stock.

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In my opinion, Mr. Bennett made a neat summary of the situation when he said, "Don't expand operations this year, especially late in the season with inferior chicks and inadequate equipment just because things look better at that time. On the other hand, don't arbitrarily cut your program to the point of affecting worse replacement of old birds."

Mr. Bennett says that you poultrymen have exercised such good judgment in solving your own problem by curtailing production to a normal expansion, that he hesitates to offer any suggestions. However, he adds, that the poultryman who does not go to extremes in decreases and increases, but stays in the middle of the road, so to speak, is generally able to weather the difficulties and stay in the business. When times are good he'll doubtless make good money, and when times are not so good, maybe he'll break even, but over a period of years he'll be better off financially than the one who stampedes first to one extreme and then to the other.

Of course, I've only given the commercial hatchery reports for the early part of 1931, and it must be remembered that many early hatched chicks ride to the dinner tables in the form of broilers on brown toast. It should also be remembered that when money is scarce the old setting hen is called upon to hatch thousands of chicks which under normal conditions would be bought from commercial hatcheries. These things, plus a final hatchery report which Mr. Bennett has promised to give me at the end of the season, will aid materially in regulating the mid-summer sales of young birds.

For instance, if the hatchery reports for March, April and May show a continued decrease in hatchings----you may want to save a larger number of early hatched birds for replacement purposes than if the reports show heavy increases in hatchings, but I'll get Mr. Bennett to tell me about that next time. By the way, you can doubtless get some very valuable information on this expansion or curtailment program from your own state extension people. Have you tried them?

There is no publication on today's discussion, but you are welcome to a copy of this talk if you want it. Ask this station, or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., to send you a copy of the POULTRY REPORTER PROGRAM OF MAY 13, 1931. Of course, it's free.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This closes the Farm Reporter program broadcast from Station _____. If you want a copy of the POULTRY REPORTER PROGRAM OF MAY 13, 1931, write either this station, or the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

82 YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON.
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Friday, May 15, 1931
U. S. Department of Agriculture

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

All Regions.

BETTER BREEDING LEADS TO MORE EFFICIENT PRODUCTION.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, Your Washington Farm Reporter is now ready to broadcast one of his regular DAIRY programs from Station _____ in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The subject for this occasion is, BETTER BREEDING LEADS TO MORE EFFICIENT PRODUCTION. All right, Mr. Reporter.

---ooOoo---

Well folks, I want to talk to you for a little while today about getting unprofitable dairy cows off the fence. I say off the fence because I recently read an article which stated that one-third of all the dairy cows in the country are unquestionably carried at a loss; that another third are unquestionably carried at a profit, and that the rest of the cows are hanging on the fence between profit and loss. When times are good this middle group hangs on the profitable side of the fence, but in times of low prices and surplus production these questionable cows weigh heavily on the unprofitable side of the ledger.

Suppose you are a manufacturer, engaged in the making of automobiles. Could you succeed if you had to sell one third of your cars at a loss, another third at a profit, and the final third at the cost of production? If you could succeed under such conditions, doubtless a lot of automobile manufacturers would like to hire you at your own salary. At least, that's the opinion of Mr. M. H. Fohrman, who, for ten years has been carrying on breeding experiments and investigations for the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry. Mr. Fohrman believes that there are a lot of dairy cows in the industry today that are inefficient and really belong on the junk pile. I asked him if it would be good business to junk all the unprofitable cows in the industry at one time and start out again with new equipment?

"No," he replied, "that would hardly be practical. Successful manufacturers seldom close down their plants to make improvements. On the other hand, efficient organizations are constantly making improvements as they go along. They keep production records, and junk obsolete methods whenever they are found to be unprofitable."

According to Mr. Fohrman the dairy industry is in a boat quite similar to the one occupied by the automobile manufacturer or any other going business, and it's just as necessary for the dairyman to establish his business on an efficiency basis as it is for the automobile manufacturer to establish himself on a similar basis. In other words, efficiency is what counts today, regardless of whether you are milking cows or making automobiles.

The material that goes into a modern automobile is carefully checked and inspected before it is made into the different units. But that is not all. When the finished automobile rolls from the assembly carrier, it is again thoroughly inspected and tested, and, if it does not measure up to a certain standard-----it's returned.

Now in the case of dairy cows we have a very similar situation. A progressive dairyman inspects the records of the animals that are to produce his future milkers. Not only that, but when a young heifer comes into production for the first time she is like the new automobile that rolls from the assembly line. Both are new and have to make good. The automobile was made from good material---inspected material, but it's possible for it to contain a flaw that will brand it as unfit for service on the modern highways in this country. Now the young heifer that is coming into production for the first time is doubtless made from good material---perhaps the best blood lines known to the dairy breeders, but it's possible that she will have a flaw that will render her unprofitable in a herd of efficient producers. Of course, the automobile can be returned immediately without any further expense, but the young cow has to be kept for a period of time. She must go through a test period. There is no way around it. That, of course, is just a part of the job in breeding better and more efficient producers, but, according to Mr. Fohrman, it's the profitable end of the job, because it points the way to better breeding.

I asked Mr. Fohrman if we couldn't get a lot of unprofitable cows off the fence by culling, and he replied that we could get some of them off the fence by culling, but certainly not all of them. He says that we must go behind culling for permanent and lasting results. Dairyman have been culling for a long time, and they have culled out thousands and thousands of inefficient and unprofitable cows, and that has helped the industry a great deal, but it has not solved the problem. An automobile manufacturer can stand at the end of the assembly line and condemn every faulty car that comes from the plant, and that will help some, but too many cars contain faulty material-----the remedy must be applied back at the source.

Now, don't misunderstand me. Culling is good, and it's constructive when properly done, but it is not everything. If you have to cull heavily year after year, and year after year-----Mr. Fohrman suggests that you examine the material in your breeding herd, and perhaps make eliminations and corrections back there that will save a lot of time, trouble, and expense later.

It has been said that a bull is an important part of the dairy herd. Some have even said that a good bull is half or three-fourths of the herd. Of course, that may or may not be true, depending on how good the bull is.

However, it can be said that the parents do play an important part in the milk producing ability of a heifer, as dairy cows are kept for the production of milk and butterfat-----that's the thing that counts.

Mr. Fohrman says that according to his way of thinking dairymen are inclined to put too much faith and confidence in what he calls "paper pedigrees." Of course, pedigrees are good, but they are not all. A bull might have a wonderful pedigree and still produce calves that were unprofitable and inefficient at the milk bucket. According to Mr. Fohrman, we've been selecting ancestors with pedigrees for a great many years, but, and this is important. -----WE ARE STILL CULLING. If ancestral selection were absolutely successful, it would not be necessary to cull as much as we have to do. Therefore, for permanent efficient production we must go further than the selection of animals with pedigrees. We must select animals that have already demonstrated beyond doubt that they are capable of producing progeny that will be efficient and profitable at the milk bucket.

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That's the remedy, and as Mr. Fohrman puts it's simply the application of a little science to the breeding end of the great dairy industry.

Instead of going along in the old way of breeding and hoping for results, why not adopt a few proved principles of scientific breeding and apply them to your own herd?

Mr. Fohrman says that the surest and quickest way to carry out a constructive breeding program is to use ONLY proved bulls. Of course, you listeners know what we mean by a proved bull, and you know that even under this program it will still be necessary to practice some selection and culling, but nothing like we practice under our present system. For instance, under our old system we say that you can cull one cow out of every three without changing the figures on the milk check. Mr. Fohrman believes that by using only proved sires it's possible to work up to where it would be necessary to cull only one cow out of six, and ultimately only one out of ten. Each generation carries you closer to a pure line, where practically all cows would be high and efficient producers.

Therefore, the use of proved bulls would not only eliminate the bulk of our present tremendous culling loss, but it would raise the average production per cow, and of course,---that's increasing efficiency.

Consequently, better breeding and the use of proved bulls would ultimately lead to more efficient production at the milk bucket. Culling and management will give you temporary relief today, but if you expect to make money in the industry tomorrow, you must look to breeding.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so we close the Farm Flash program broadcast from Station _____ in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

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Radio Service

OFFICE OF
INFORMATION

MAY 18 1931
U. S. Department of Agriculture

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YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON

RELEASE Monday, May 18, 1931

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

Crops and Soils Interview No. 20:

Some proposed Changes

In Farmers' Local Government
For Relief from Taxation.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

ANNOUNCEMENT: I guess any suggestion of easing up the tax burden is always welcome. Anyway, your farm reporter at Washington brings us such a suggestion to-day. He reports on some of the proposed changes in local government for relief of taxation; as discussed from the viewpoint of socialologists of the United States Department of Agriculture----- Well, Mr. Reporter?

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I gather from Dr. C. J. Galpin that many of our farming communities are just too small.

Dr. Galpin is in charge of the division of farm population and rural life of the United States Department of Agriculture. He studies schools, and churches, and recreation places, and medical facilities, and the like. He says that many communities have just too few families and too little property to support the number and kind of institutions, and facilities, and opportunities for education, and health, and recreation, and fire protection, and information, and religious instruction, which farmers have a right to expect modern communities to provide.

He suggests farming communities should be big enough to provide these things which every community needs to reach a high standard of living, and declare that all the community institutions could be consolidated in much the same way school districts have been consolidated in many States.

Before getting down to a discussion of the local community and how it could be organized, Dr. Galpin first called attention to some of the proposals which have been made to reorganize county governments.

He pointed out that, on the theory that hard roads and automobiles have cut down distances and that modern business methods have greatly increased the amount of work the same size force of people can do, it has been suggested that several counties might well be consolidated into one, to save on overhead expenses.

Say, in some cases six counties might well be consolidated into one. That is, there might be one jail instead of six, one courthouse instead of six, and one set of county officials instead of six.

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Under this plan, the consolidated county government would do only those things in which the county now acts as branch office of State government. The more purely local functions now performed by counties would be thrown back into compact home-rule communities. Dr. Galpin outlined two of the schemes proposed to take care of the local end.

The first is to divide rural territory, on the basis of the balance of trade to a good-sized trading town -- say a town of from 2,500 to 10,000 population -- so that the new county would be divided into new rural communities, each community consisting of farm families, hamlets, small villages, and one central town, all together having not less than 5,000 persons. In this scheme all cities would have a certain amount of new rural territory added to them, every farm family would be part of some community; every hamlet and small village would be part of a larger community; each such community would, as a whole, handle all its community institutions, facilities, and services. Under this plan, where there are now townships, townships would be discontinued.

The second scheme proposed is to keep all cities and towns of a certain minimum size to be fixed by law, and give them some of the functions of the present style county. Then distribute all the farms and farm families, all hamlets and villages under the minimum size set by law for self-rule, into compact communities with common interests and enough people and property to operate as home-rule communities.

Dr. Galpin just mentioned those proposals by way of giving us a little definite idea of the trend of thought along this line. The merits or demerits of one scheme as against the other, he didn't try to go into.

What he emphasized is that the small rural community is doomed. It is doomed on account of its smallness. It has absolutely no chance to reach a high standard of living, without reorganization which will give each farm family a single community large enough to provide for the community needs.

To illustrate what he means by a single community, Dr. Galpin turns to the county seat town or small city. There you have an incorporated community, having usually a very irregular boundary line about it -- established by charter from the state legislature. Often it has between 3,000 and 5,000 persons. The people of the town have a single compact area established by law for all community purposes. All the taxable property of the town is taxed for the tax-supported institutions. The whole town or city is a road district; the whole town is a school district; a fire district; a high school district; a police district; a library district; a hospital district; and all those districts coincide to make one and the same community, with property enough to support and maintain the various community institutions and facilities, and with people enough to use them effectively and economically.

As Dr. Galpin says, it would be a foolish thing to divide that town up into fifteen or twenty school districts, ten road districts, seven library districts, a few hospital districts, and so on. It is plain as the nose on a man's face that such divisions would either seriously impair the institutions or put them out of business altogether.

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But look what we have in the country. Except in a few States, any single farm or farm family is likely to lie in from three to a dozen different rather small communities -- no two such communities containing the same farms and the same group of people, and all of those communities too small; with no enough property to support the institutions and not enough persons to provide an effective economical group.

Your farm and your family may be in a school community of from 100 to 200 persons. Probably your highway community is somewhat different, not bounded by the same lines as your school community. If you have a high school community or district at all, perhaps it is different from the other two. Is not your local police and court community still different? Have you a hospital community at all? If so, does it coincide with the others? Have you any fire protection? Any library community? Any electric light and power community?

Dr. Galpin suggests that farmers and farm families could have all those facilities in a single community. 50 families might carry on an enterprise like a school, but that would be too few to take on an additional community enterprise like a fire fighting chemical engine. At the same time, each could afford its share for fire-fighting apparatus, if enough families were to pool their resources. In fact, to carry on all the facilities demanded by a modern community, Dr. Galpin figures that there should be at least 1,000 families, farm families and village and town families banded together -- both people and tax-paying property -- to maintain and support schools, libraries, hospitals, parks, playgrounds, churches, fire companies, and the like.

Dr. Galpin declares that such a community established and incorporated by law as is the small city, with farms on which 5,000 people live, could provide all the institutions, aside from trade and manufacture -- for its people that a county seat town would provide for its people.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Dr. Galpin's suggestions have certainly given us something to think about. Station _____ presents these reports from the United States Department of Agriculture three times a week.

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★ MAY 18 1931

U. S. Department of Agriculture

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YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON.

Wednesday, May 20, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

All Regions.

THE MISSING LINK IN A PARASITE'S LIFE

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Station _____ takes pleasure in presenting Your Washington Farm Reporter in one of his regular LIVESTOCK programs broadcast in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The subject for this occasion is, THE MISSING LINK IN A PARASITE'S LIFE. All right, Mr. Reporter, tell us about that missing link.

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I'll do my best, Mr. Announcer, and I have some new and interesting material to present, but in order to cover the field that I have mapped out we'll have to step on the gas, so come on and let's go. Every link in a chain counts. If one link is missing-----it's just too bad.

And that, my friends, is the case of many livestock parasites that cause a lot of loss and trouble throughout the length and breadth of this country. Many of these livestock parasites have several links in the chain of their lives; during certain stages of their development they may actually depend on something other than the particular domestic animal in which they live. This is called the intermediate host. Now, if you can destroy the intermediate host that entertains, harbors, and protects a parasite while it is developing, there is then a missing link and-----well, that ends the story for the parasite.

Let me tell you what I found out from a scientist in the United States Department of Agriculture the other day. His name is Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, and he works in the Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Incidentally, he taught school at the University of Arkansas, until he took up his work with Uncle Sam more than 10 years ago.

Dr. Schwartz says that lung worms cause swine raisers in this country considerable loss and trouble every year, and that they pass a part of their development stage in common earthworms-----the very kind that many of you listeners use for fish bait.

I asked Dr. Schwartz how long they had known this.

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"About two years," he replied, and then told me that German scientists found it out in 1929 and that scientists in the United States Department of Agriculture took up the investigation in this country and had been carrying it on ever since.

Now Darwin's writings tell us that earthworms are beneficial in that they turn, stir, and otherwise mix the soil. I asked Dr. Schwartz about that.

"Well," he said, "This is true, but the place for the earthworm is in the field," and then he laughed and said "or maybe on a fish hook at this time of year,----and NOT around the hog lot." In other words, if you want to raise hogs without being bothered with lung worms and lung worm troubles, do your best to keep the hogs from eating earthworms, because Dr. Schwartz says that is the only possible way that a hog can contract the trouble.

He told me that they raised hogs ^{on} concrete floor in the course of numerous experiments, and that under these conditions, they produced hogs with no trace of lung worms. Hogs in nearby pens on a dirt floor, showed signs of the trouble.

"What kind of signs?" I asked.

"First," he said, "lung worms produce pneumonia. Second, this produces a cough-----a heaving cough, and that's the symptom. Third, the disease produces a stunted and poorly developed hog. Fourth, it's quite possible that lung worms are responsible for a number of hog ailments that have been blamed on something else."

"Well, Doctor, what's the treatment?" I questioned.

"We'll tell you that just as soon as we are positive about it ourselves," he answered.

"Then you don't know now?" I ventured.

"We don't know the whole story as yet," he replied, "because the experiment is not complete, but we do know that the earthworm is an important link in the life development of the lung worm and if you can keep hogs away from earthworms-----that solves the problem. Raising swine under the swine sanitation system developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is a logical step in the direction of isolating swine from earthworms."

I asked Dr. Schwartz if lung worm disease was prevalent throughout the country, or just in certain sections.

His reply was, "It's prevalent, generally speaking, wherever hogs and earthworms are found together and this combination is scattered all over the country."

1. The first part of the report
describes the general situation
of the country.

2. The second part of the report
describes the economic situation
of the country.

3. The third part of the report
describes the social situation
of the country.

4. The fourth part of the report
describes the political situation
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5. The fifth part of the report
describes the cultural situation
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6. The sixth part of the report
describes the military situation
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7. The seventh part of the report
describes the foreign relations
of the country.

8. The eighth part of the report
describes the internal security
of the country.

9. The ninth part of the report
describes the international relations
of the country.

10. The tenth part of the report
describes the future prospects
of the country.

Dr. E. B. Cram, also of the Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry dropped into the office while I was talking with Dr. Schwartz and made the interview still more interesting by saying that a great many troublesome poultry parasites pass a part of their life cycle in some host which fills in or acts as an important link for them.

"That's interesting," I said. "What are they?"

"Well," said Dr. Cram, "we know definitely that ground beetles, dung beetles, house flies, snails, slugs, and earthworms serve as hosts, for various chicken tapeworms, and that grasshoppers probably serve the same purpose for one of the turkey tapeworms."

"Is there a link for the gapeworm of chickens and turkeys?" I questioned.

"Well, yes and no," was the doctor's reply, "but mostly yes. Earthworms play an important part in the spread of gapes. Gapeworm eggs are often eaten by earthworms and since chickens dearly love earthworms---- it's possible for them to contract gapeworms by eating earthworms."

"Wait a minute," I pleaded-----"I've heard of 'dog eating dog', but I never hear of worm eating worm."

"Well, it's so," was Dr. Cram's reply, "and it's possible for chickens and turkeys to contract gapeworms in that, as well as in many other ways."

"Well---all right," I said, "but what's the remedy?"

"SANITATION," the doctor replied. "Plow or spade the soil, rotate the chicken yards, sow green crops, give sunshine and nature a chance to help, and prevent young chickens from picking up infested droppings or earthworms which may have had access to such droppings."

There's an old saying that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Now it seems to me that some of these livestock parasites not only have a weak chain, but that it's easy to produce a MISSING LINK when they actually depend on some host to carry them through one stage of their development.

Now----since that's true, why not prevent a lot of these parasitic troubles by getting rid of the host and thus removing a link from the chain? That solves the problem by locking the stable door before the horse has been stolen.

If I don't hurry, the rest of my talk will also be a missing link because the clock says my time is nearly up. Now, if you want information about the hosts of various poultry parasites, ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1652-F, called "DISEASES AND PARASITES OF POULTRY." If you want information on Swine Sanitation, ask for Leaflet No. 5-L. If you want information on the control of cattle grubs, ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1596-F, entitled "CATTLE GRUBS OR HEEL FLIES WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR THEIR CONTROL."

For information concerning botflies of horses, ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1503-F, called "THE HORSE BOTS AND THEIR CONTROL." If you want to learn how to control liver flukes in sheep ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1330-F, entitled "PARASITIC DISEASES OF SHEEP." If you want information relative to important links in the development of other livestock parasites, -and how to make them missing links - get in touch with your own State college of agriculture, or write the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so Station _____ closes the Washington Farm Reporter program broadcast in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Drop us a line if you want copies of the publications mentioned today.

---ooOoo---

1. The first part of the report
describes the general situation
of the country and the
population. It also mentions
the main cities and the
climate.

2. The second part of the report
describes the economy and the
social situation.

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YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON

Friday, May 22, 1931.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

Dairy Interview: ARE MILK COWS HARDER ON SOIL THAN A CROP OF CORN?

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, Your Washington Farm Reporter is going to try to answer the question -- ARE MILK COWS HARDER ON SOIL THAN A CROP OF CORN? I'm sure you listeners are anxious to hear that subject discussed, so I'm going to pass over the "mike" and put Your Reporter on the air.

--O--

Well folks, I have a pretty hard nut to crack today, if I answer the question the announcer has mentioned -- ARE MILK COWS HARDER ON SOIL THAN A CROP OF CORN IS?

Perhaps I had better explain why I'm discussing this question. It came up this way. A few weeks ago a dairyman wrote in to the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry and asked a lot of questions. For instance, he wanted to know whether dairy cows are harder on soil than a crop of corn, or a crop of wheat? And whether pasturing a field with dairy cattle makes it poor -- and quite a number of other questions closely related to dairy cattle and soil fertility.

Well, this letter finally found its way to Mr. J. B. Shepherd, one of the practical feeders at the Bureau's experiment station at Beltsville, Maryland, and I persuaded him to let me give you listening dairymen the benefit of the answers to some of the more important questions in that letter.

In order to understand thoroughly whether dairy cows remove more fertility from the soil than a crop of corn, or a crop of wheat, let's go back for a moment and brush up our memories on plant foods, fertilizers, and soil fertility. Mr. Shepherd says:

"The plant-food elements in the soil most likely to become deficient through continuous grazing or cropping are the minerals nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, and these are the minerals commonly supplied in commercial fertilizers. In addition to these three minerals, humus, or organic matter, may also become deficient if the land is not properly managed. Plant residues such as corn stubble, corn stalks, green crops plowed under, and barnyard manure furnish humus or organic matter in addition to quantities of some of the other fertilizing elements. Of course, humus improves the physical condition of the soil and increases the water-holding capacity."

In this connection Mr. Shepherd says that the plant-food elements which form FATS and OILS remove NO fertility from the soil. In making these products which the dairy cow makes over into butterfat the elements which make the fats and oils are not taken from the soil, but are made by the growing plants from the air, water, and with the aid of sunshine.

Now we're ready for the first question. You may take notes if you like, or if you prefer, just lean back and enjoy it. Are you ready? All right, here's the question.

"Are dairy cows harder on soil than a crop of corn or wheat?"

Mr. Shepherd's answer to that question is about like this:

Crops remove fertility from the soil in proportion to their yield, whether they are raised to be sold for cash or fed to livestock. When crops are fed to livestock, a large part of the fertilizing elements of these crops are found in the manure. Where the manure is properly handled and applied to the land, much of this fertility will be returned to the soil. If the manure is not properly handled, but largely goes to waste, the soil on dairy farms will lose its fertility almost as rapidly as the soil on grain farms. Even with the proper conservation and utilization of this manure, both liquid and solid, there will still be some losses in fertilizing elements.

The quantities of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash contained in 2,000 pounds of corn, wheat, whole milk, and of butter are as follows:

A ton of corn contains 32.4 pounds of nitrogen, 13.8 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 8 pounds of potash.

A ton of wheat contains 39.6 pounds of nitrogen, 17.2 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 10.6 pounds of potash.

A ton of whole milk contains 11.8 pounds of nitrogen, 3.8 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 3.4 pounds of potash.

A ton of butter contains 2.4 pounds of nitrogen, eight-tenths of a pound of phosphoric acid, and eight-tenths of a pound of potash.

Now for the summary. On the basis of the information and figures I have just quoted, and for the yields of corn, wheat, and milk as ordinarily found on the farm -- crops of corn and wheat sold from the farm remove MORE fertility than is removed where dairy cows are kept and whole milk or butter sold

This also shows that where dairy cows are kept on the farm and fed entirely from home-grown feeds, some fertility will be lost from the farm, even though all the manure is properly conserved and applied to the land. On dairy farms where large quantities of grain feeds are purchased, the fertilizing elements in these purchased feeds may offset to a large extent the fertilizing elements in the milk sold from the farm.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and informative account of the events of the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the economic conditions of the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the social conditions of the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the political conditions of the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the military situation of the country. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the military conditions of the year. It is a very interesting and informative account of the events of the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the cultural conditions of the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the foreign relations of the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the internal security of the country. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the internal security conditions of the year.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the health and welfare of the population. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the health and welfare conditions of the year.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the education of the population. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the education conditions of the year.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the science and technology of the country. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the science and technology conditions of the year.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the sports and recreation of the population. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the sports and recreation conditions of the year.

The next question of special importance to dairymen is this:

"Does pasture land become richer or poorer when pastured by dairy cows?" That's not exactly the question that was asked, but that's the substance of it.

Mr. Shepherd's answer to that question runs about like this:

Some fertilizing elements are lost from land pastured by dairy cows, even under the best of pasture management. However, with GOOD management, these losses can be kept down to a minimum. In addition to the loss of fertilizing elements, the production of pastures is often cut down because they are kept too closely grazed. The result is that less grass is produced per acre than when the grass is not grazed so short. Continued over-grazing, year after year, lowers the producing capacity of pasture lands, by killing out part of the pasture grasses and permitting weeds to come in. Furthermore, over-grazed pastures add little or no humus to the soil. However, Mr. Shepherd points out, with the proper management, these same pastures can be made to yield much more pasturage than they do now.

Now folks, I have answered two of the most important questions brought out in the letter. However, let me add a closing statement about the care and MANAGEMENT of a good pasture, because management is one of the most important things connected with a pasture. This information comes from Mr. Shepherd also, and says, in part and among other things, that:

"Dairymen are beginning to realize more and more the value of good pasture for dairy cows, and are taking steps to improve the carrying capacity of their pastures." This, he says, can be done by dividing the pasture into several smaller pastures; grazing these in rotation, removing the cows from each pasture before it is over-grazed; harrowing the pasture just after the coes are removed, to scatter the droppings evenly; and clipping with the mower in case any bunches of grass have been grazed down.

He also recommends top-dressing pastures with manure and even commercial fertilizers at the proper season, and states that this often increases soil fertility and the carrying capacity of pastures. Wet pasture lands are nearly always improved by drainage, while thin pastures are generally improved by cultivation and reseeding. Acid soils are improved by the application of lime, and pastures containing no clovers are usually improved by the addition of these plants to the pasture.

You are welcome to a copy of this talk if you want it. Ask Station _____ to send you a copy of the WASHINGTON FARM REPORTER OF MAY 22, 1931.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so, ladies and gentlemen, Station _____ closes the Washington Farm Reporter program broadcast in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture. Write either this station or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., if you want a copy of the WASHINGTON FARM REPORTER OF MAY 22, 1931. It's free.

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Radio Service

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YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON

Monday, May 25, 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Crops and Soils Interview No. 21: WHAT'S HAPPENING IN FARM LAND VALUES?

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Each year the United States Department of Agriculture gathers statistics on the trend of farmland values in different parts of the United States. This year's report has just been issued, and Your Farm Reporter at Washington, keen on the scent as usual, brings you some of the important facts revealed by it. All right, Mr. Reporter.

--ooOoo--

I'm always getting my illusions shattered. One of them went Bang! yesterday. I was assigned to get the story of what's been happening in farm land values during the past year. Naturally, I visited Dr. L. C. Gray of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Gray's division of the Bureau each year gathers facts and prepares a report on this matter.

But to get back to my illusion. On my visits to New England I have been told a story so often that I believed it reflected truly the state of affairs. The story was about a Midwesterner of means who was inquiring of the village squire about the possibility of buying a piece of land from a nearby farmer. "We-e-e-ll, I tell you," answered the squire. "It's all right. But you watch the deed right close to see he don't slip in an extra hundred acres on you."

Now the doleful indications of that story don't square with the fact that the New England States show rather slight declines in values of farm land during the past year, while other sections of the United States report the heaviest declines since 1922. That's what Dr. Gray told me. But suppose we start at the beginning of the story of the downward trend in farm land values during the past decade, so we can understand the meaning of the past year's course of land prices. I'll tell you the story as Dr. Gray outlined it for me.

"Those people who grew up in the generation before 1920 saw steady rises in the values of farm lands. They saw spectacular rises during the war years. The land price skyrocket showered out its brilliance in 1920 when prices of farm lands stood at 170 per cent of the average values in the years 1912-14. Then came the 1920-21 deflation. This did not at once destroy faith in the future. People remembered the very high prices of the war years and most of them could recall nothing but rising prices for land.

"The years passed. European countries recovered from the war blight and again began to produce foodstuffs. New farm lands opened on the frontiers

of the world. The tractor shoved land out of horse-food production into human-food production. Surpluses grew, prices dropped. On the other side of the balance, taxes increased, easy money borrowed during inflation had to be paid back in hard-won coin.

"So land values went down as the lot of the farmer became less attractive. The drop was to 157 per cent of pre-war in 1921, to 139 in 1922. Then the rate of decline slowed. It touched 117 six years later in 1928. The decline then almost stopped. It was 1 per cent in 1929, and 1 per cent in March, 1930.

"But just before that 1930 figure was reported we went through the 1929 stock price crash. In the year succeeding all of us know only too well that prices of commodities have taken a long slide downward. As usual, prices of farm commodities have shot the chutes faster than prices of other things. Not only have prices gone down, production in some sections was severely cut by last summer's drought. Taxes and interest had to be paid out of a sharply lowered income. The result was of course many forced sales of land. Forced sales knock down prices.

"So we aren't much surprised to find that in March this year the reports show farm real estate values to have experienced the greatest decline since that registered in the March, 1922, reports. For the country as a whole the average dropped 8 per cent during the year. The United States average stood at 106 as compared with 115 a year ago."

That's the way Dr. Gray outlined the story of farm land values in the past decade to me. Now we can look at the situations in the different sections. I already have told you that the reports show slight declines in New England. You'll be interested, as I was, in Dr. Gray's explanation:

"New England city people," Dr. Gray told me, "more and more are pushing out into the countryside to buy old farm houses for residence purposes, to build suburban homes, recreational centers, or country estates. That keeps up land values. Also, I suppose, the industrial depression has sent some city folks out looking for farm land to farm; and it has kept some farm young folks from going to the city. Thus there may actually be more wanters of farms in New England than before the depression."

"Well, then how about the Middle Atlantic States?" I queried.

"The same forces are at work in the Middle Atlantic, but not so strongly," Dr. Gray answered. "Land values declined about 5 per cent there. Low prices for hay and dairy products were hit hard. Still, Middle Atlantic farm products declined only 7 per cent in value as compared with 28 per cent for the whole country."

Then Dr. Gray pointed to his wall map, and briefly told me the situation in the other sections. I'll boil down his comments for you.

Severe reductions in the North Central States. The average is 9 per cent during the past year. Several of these States are now below the pre-war

level of farm values. Indiana reports farm real estate values less than three-fourths what they were before the war.

Now to the West North Central States. Additional severe declines here in the great central farming region. The drop from last year's levels averages 11 per cent. It ranges from 6 to 14 per cent in individual States. Let's look at the State figures: Missouri, 14 per cent; Minnesota and Iowa, 13 per cent each; South Dakota, 11 per cent; North Dakota, 10 per cent; Kansas, 9 per cent; Nebraska, 6 per cent. The big reason is that prices of hogs, cattle, corn, and other grains stand about 30 per cent below a year ago.

The cotton States also were hit by a drop of about 29 per cent in the price of their basic commodity, and by drought. Land values, sympathetically, fell off 9 per cent in the Southeastern and Southcentral States and 11 per cent in the West Southcentral. But you have to remember this about the cotton States: land values there were much more above pre-war than in many of the other States. So the declines of the past year still leave prices above the 1912-14 level. For example, North Carolina: Last year 158 per cent of pre-war; this year, 135 per cent of pre-war.

Now we go to the Western States. In the Mountain and Pacific areas there never have been such heavy declines in farm land prices as in the Eastern sections. Last year's drop varied from 1 per cent in Oregon, California, and New Mexico to 3 per cent in Utah. One State, Arizona, apparently held its own. Several of these States had good years immediately following 1926. Their farming enterprises are diversified. This no doubt helped them to resist depressed conditions. Applying power farming to wheat production brought up land prices in some of the States. On the Pacific Coast the rapid urban and suburban development noted in New England also has helped to hold up land prices.

Now let me quote you Dr. Gray's comment on the situation as it appears to him:

"The picture you see in this year's figures is not a bright one. To be sure, certain local observers express the belief that rock bottom for land values has about been reached, that given anything like normal price relationships and weather conditions, a profit can be made in certain areas on present valuations. Whether or not these desirable developments will occur is still problematical. Taxes on farm real estate give little promise of decreasing in the immediate future. Interest charges on mortgage indebtedness also must be met if possible. These items of overhead expenses, together with the large amount of land held involuntarily as a result of tax delinquency and mortgage foreclosure are factors which prospective farm buyers will consider seriously."

Now if any members of my audience today want to get for study right now the figures on farm real estate values in the different States for this and previous years, I'll be glad to obtain them from the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Gray told me that later in the year the annual publication on "The Farm Real Estate Situation" will be issued by the Department. This discusses the situation in greater detail. If you want it, let me suggest that you write now and ask to be placed on the mailing list to receive it when it comes from the presses.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: Should you wish the mimeographed tables on farm land values in the various States on March 1 this year and in preceding years, address your request to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., or in care of Station _____. We also shall place your name on the list to receive the printed report "The Farm Real Estate Situation," if you request. This report will be issued later in the year. Your Farm Reporter sends you three weekly chats on national agricultural news by arrangement between the United States Department of Agriculture and Station _____.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

**Radio
Service**

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★ MAY 25 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

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YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON.

Wednesday, May 27, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

All Regions.

DO YOU RAISE EVERY GOOD CHICK THAT IS HATCHED?

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, this is the day Station _____ presents the Washington Farm Reporter programs, broadcast in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. To-day's discussion is on POULTRY, and hinges around the saving of every good chick that is hatched. All right, Mr. Reporter.

--ooOoo--

There's an old saying, "don't count your chicks before they are hatched," and, according to the humble opinion of Your Washington Farm Reporter, that old legend contains food for a lot of thought. However, Mr. A. R. Lee, poultry specialist of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry says that it's just as important to raise the chicks after they are hatched as it is to get them hatched.

Putting it another way, Mr. Lee says that a lot of people make a great fuss about hatching say 190 chicks from 200 eggs, and then sometimes lose half of that number before the chicks are large enough to decorate a piece of brown toast, or fill the frying skillet. In other words, thousands and thousands of good chicks that are successfully hatched, fall by the wayside before they are large enough to produce any profit whatever. Let me give you an example.

Did you ever open the door of your brooder house on a beautiful spring morning and see 25 or 30 dead chicks lying about the floor and signs of a new rat hole? Well, I have, and I can tell you from actual experience that it casts a gloom over the morning that no mocking bird can drive away even with his most wonderful musical strains.

Rats are responsible for a lot of chick losses in this country every year. They kill the chicks after you have gone to the trouble and expense of hatching them, and before they have reached the profitable age. That's a dead loss, and the only way the poultryman can get even with rats is to keep

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them out of the houses where young chicks, young turkey poults, young squabs, and even young goslings are being brooded. In some instances that's a hard job on account of the general layout of buildings and grounds. However, there is one thing that will get even with Mr. Rat, regardless of his sneak-thief methods. That thing is RED-SQUILL POWDER.

Red squill powder can be bought at most any good drug store, and directions for using are printed on each and every can. One ounce of the powder spread over a pound of bait---say fish or cereal---is about the right proportion. Red-squill powder does not harm chickens, dogs, or people, but if Mr. Rat gets it ----- it's just too bad. I mean it's too bad for the rat.

If you have experienced trouble with rats about the place, write RED-SQUILL POWDER in your notebook right now, and order a can or box as soon as this program is over, or if you prefer, the next time you go to the drug store. In addition to that suggestion from Mr. Lee, let me make one. The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued a Leaflet entitled "RED-SQUILL POWDER IN RAT CONTROL." It's Leaflet No. 65-L----free for the asking. It explains how to kill rats without a fight, and a postal card will bring it to your mail box.

Now let's pass from rats to external parasites. Mr. Lee says that these gnawing, biting, and sucking parasites cause many promising young chicks to pass in their checks and sail for regions unknown long before they reach the profitable age. That, again is a direct loss to poultrymen because they have already had the expense of hatching and raising the chicks, but these external troublemakers deal chicks a knock-out blow before they are large enough to be eaten or placed on the market. Naturally, I asked Mr. Lee what poultrymen could do under such conditions, and he said,

Lice and mites are probably the worst external, chick parasites. There are several kinds of lice, as you perhaps know, but fortunately, only one treatment is required to kill all lice that trouble chickens, and I'm not talking about any other kind of lice at this time.

According to Mr. Lee, lice often cause heavy losses among young poultry, especially baby chicks, turkey poults, and squabs. He says that lice are much worse on hen-hatched chicks than on those hatched in incubators.

Sodium-fluoride powder, when properly applied to the chicks, gets the lice without harming the chicks, but it should not be applied to baby chicks until they are one week old. After that, it's all right to use it, provided directions are followed. It is applied by the pinch method. That is, small pinches of the powder are applied to different parts of the chick's body, especially the down on the throat, on top of the head, and about the vent and wings. I asked Mr. Lee if it was all right to treat setting hens with sodium fluoride powder, and he replied, "Yes, but NOT at hatching time or to chicks just hatched."

One pound of sodium fluoride will treat about 100 birds by the pinch method. In warm weather, or in the milder sections of the country, chicks

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may be dipped in a solution of sodium fluoride and water. One ounce of the powder to one gallon of water is about the right proportion.

I might say in this connection that nicotine sulphate is being used quite extensively for the control of lice in some sections of the country. Notice I said control, because it usually does not completely eradicate lice, but it's so easily applied that many poultrymen prefer to use it. A 40 per cent solution of the undiluted nicotine sulphate is applied on the top of the roosts with a very narrow paintbrush about 15 or 20 minutes before the chickens go to roost. The fumes of the nicotine kill the lice during the first, second, and even the third nights after the application.

According to Mr. Lee, one application of sodium fluoride is sufficient for the average summer season, but in the case of nicotine sulphate, it may be necessary to make more applications.

Now let's talk about mites for a while. Lice live on the birds, but mites live on roosts, nests, and in cracks and crevices, therefore, they require a different treatment from lice. According to Mr. Lee, mites cause greater losses than lice in both chicks and hens. Mites breed fast in warm weather, and a chicken house is often literally infested with mites before the poultryman realizes it, unless he makes frequent observations.

According to Mr. Lee, a thorough cleaning of the chicken house, followed by the application of a good spray, is about the best way to control mites.

Anthracene oil is one of the best materials to use on the roosts. It's often a little heavy to spray well, but the addition of a little kerosene will thin it down all right, and do no harm. However, if you want to use anthracene before it is diluted, you can do so by applying it with a paintbrush.

I might say here that high-grade creosote sprayed on the roosts also gives very satisfactory results in the control of chicken mites. Crude petroleum is also good, and is often cheaper than either of the other two preparations mentioned.

If you are looking for a cheap, yet fairly efficient material that will control mites, Mr. Lee suggests that you try some old crank-case oil that has been drained from the automobile or tractor.

In sections where bluebugs, or fowl ticks, are troublesome, they can be controlled by monthly applications of mite-control remedies.

I have mentioned only a few sneak-thieves that keep poultrymen from raising every good chick that is hatched. There are others----like hawks, crows-----automobiles---and so forth.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1652-F, entitled "DISEASES AND PARASITES OF POULTRY," contains information that may help you raise a larger percentage of the chicks hatched. It's free. Do you want it?

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This closes the Washington Farm Reporter program broadcast from Station _____ in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture. Let us know if you want copies of Leaflet No. 65-L, entitled "RED-SQUILL POWDER IN RAT CONTROL," and Farmers' Bulletin No. 1652-F, entitled, "DISEASES AND PARASITES OF POULTRY."

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta > 0$ is satisfied. In the case when $\alpha + \beta < 0$, the system has no solutions.

★ MAY 25 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

YOUR FARM REPORTER AT WASHINGTON.

Friday, May 29, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

All Regions.

T. B. ERADICATION REACHES NEW HIGH MARK.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, this is the day Your Washington Farm Reporter broadcasts a LIVESTOCK program from Station _____ in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. You are to hear to-day about the eradication of livestock tuberculosis. All right, Mr. Reporter.

--ooOoo--

Well folks, I want to talk to you for a little while to-day about progress-----progress that has been made in eradicating tuberculosis of livestock in the United States.

In view of the recent publicity that tuberculosis eradication work has had in some sections of the country, I thought perhaps you livestock listeners would be interested in a sort of summary of the progress the work has made since it was undertaken more than 13 years ago.

So, with this thought in mind, I got up from my desk the other morning, put my pencil in my pocket, my hat on my head, and made what I like to call a "bee line" across the Government grounds and to the office of Dr. A. E. Wight who is in charge of the Tuberculosis Eradication Division of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

We waded right in to the subject of eradicating tuberculosis from livestock in the United States. "When did the work begin?" I asked.

"In 1917," he replied. "That year Congress made an appropriation of \$75,000 to be used in an undertaking to eradicate tuberculosis from livestock. That was the first Congressional appropriation for the work, but in reality the work didn't get well started until 1918. By 1923 the work was well under way, and during that year 17 counties were declared to be "modified accredited areas."

At this point I questioned Dr. Wight about the meaning of the term "modified accredited area," and got the following definition for that term: "A modified accredited area is one in which the cattle have been tested, and the disease reduced to not more than one-half of one per cent of all the cattle." In common, every-day language that term modified accredited area means that that particular section is practically free from livestock tuberculosis, and has been placed on the accredited list.

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"Does that benefit the livestock producer?" I asked.

"Yes, it does," he answered.

"How?" I questioned.

"Well," he said, "suppose you want to buy some dairy cows or some beef animals, and you want them to be free from tuberculosis. If you went out and bought the first cattle you came to, you might get good animals and you might not-----you might get animals free from tuberculosis and you might not, BUT if you take the trouble to look up the areas and sections that have been placed on the modified accredited list----you are not taking such a chance, and the odds are in your favor instead of against you. In other words, it eliminates guessing."

I thought it would be of interest to find out where these first accredited areas were located, so I asked for information about the 17 counties that were freed of the disease in 1923.

"Well," said Dr. Wight, "the first county in the United States to attempt to stamp out livestock tuberculosis was Clay County, Mississippi. However, that was before the work was thoroughly organized, and before the day of the present modified-accredited-area plan. The 17 counties that were officially released under the modified-accredited-area plan in 1923 are located in Indiana, North Carolina, Michigan, and Tennessee."

In this connection it is interesting to note that North Carolina was the first State in the Union to be placed on the modified accredited list. Maine was the second State, Michigan was the third, and if everything goes along all right, Indiana will this year, become the fourth State to have its entire area placed on the modified accredited list.

"Dr. Wight," I interrupted, "isn't it possible for these free areas to become reinfected as time goes on?"

"Yes," he said, "possible, but not probable. If livestock producers have cleaned up once-----and experienced the advantages of having accredited animals and herds----they are not apt to return to the old conditions."

"How can they avoid it?" I asked.

"Oh," he said, "we have what is called 'the remodified' accredited list. The accredited areas are gone over again every three years. Some counties, towns, and townships in the country have been remodified several times since the work was undertaken about 13 years ago."

Dr. Wight has a big map of the United States along the wall on one side of his office. All accredited areas are shown in white on this map. I was surprised at the amount of white already showing on that map. About 40 per cent of all the counties in the United States are already on the accredited list. Dr. Wight told me that there were 17 counties on the accredited list in 1923, 962 counties in 1930, and 1,177 on May first, 1931. How's that for progress? And oh, yes, I was about to forget to tell you that there are more than 300 other counties cleaning up now.

According to Dr. Wight the New England States are greatly interested in eradicating tuberculosis from their cattle. Many of their towns and townships are already on the accredited list. For instance, in the State of Vermont there are now 48 towns on the accredited list, and more than 100 towns on the waiting list. The last Legislature in that State appropriated \$600,000 to continue the eradication work.

New Hampshire, another small State from the standpoint of land area is doing big things in an effort to get her territory on the accredited list. Her last Legislature also appropriated \$600,000 to continue the drive against livestock tuberculosis.

I took an imaginative jump across the map and asked what progress the California people were making in this nation-wide drive against bovine tuberculosis.

"They're stepping on the gas," Dr. Wight replied. "Why," he said, "during their last general election, they attached a referendum measure to the ballot which in substance asked, 'Do you favor payment of State funds for slaughtered cattle infected with tuberculosis?' The people of the State voted 'YES', by a big majority. Six California counties are now on the accredited list and many others are in the act of cleaning up."

Now we'll begin to summarize in order to picture the progress of this work.

The last 23 counties to be placed on the accredited list are from widely scattered sections of the country showing that the interest is general throughout the country. For instance, 4 of these counties are in Utah, 2 in Nevada, 1 in Washington State, 2 in Virginia, 3 in North Dakota, 1 in Mississippi, 3 in Iowa, 3 in Illinois, 1 in Missouri, 3 in Georgia, and 2 towns in Vermont.

There are a total of 99 counties in Iowa. Of this number 60 counties are already on the accredited list, and it is believed that the entire State will be accredited within two years.

In March, 1931, representatives of county, State, and Federal Governments tested cattle on more than 103,000 farms throughout the United States. During this monthly period more than a million and a quarter animals were actually tested, and some testing was done in every single State in the Union. That's progress when we recall that the work is scarcely a dozen years old.

For further information, consult your State Department of Agriculture, county agent, your State college of agriculture, or write the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, D. C.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: And so we close the LIVESTOCK FARM REPORTER program broadcast from Station _____ in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

